

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, value of shipments, cost of supplies, etc.) are reported for each establishment as a whole. Aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments classified in the industry, but also their activities in the production of secondary products and in the performance of contract services for others. This situation should be taken into account in comparing industry statistics (tables 1 to 4 and 7 to 12) with product statistics (table 6) showing shipments by all industries of the primary products of the specified industry. The extent of the "product mix" is indicated in table 5A which shows the value of primary and secondary products shipped by establishments classified in the specified industry or subindustry and also the value of net shipments of primary products of the specified industry produced as secondary products by establishments classified in other industries.

Table B shows gross content of copper, lead, zinc, gold, and silver in minerals produced or shipped in all mineral industries, as well as the industry of origin. More than 97 percent of the gross copper content of minerals produced or shipped in the United States in 1963 was in products of the Copper Ores Industry, and all placer gold and silver were produced in the Placer Gold Industry. By contrast, only about 69 percent of gross lead content was in products of the Lead Ores Subindustry, only 79 percent of the gross zinc content was in products of the Zinc Ores Subindustry, 51 percent of the gold deposits was from the Lode Gold Industry, and about 43 percent of the gross silver content was in the products of the Silver Ores Industry.

COMPARABILITY WITH BUREAU OF MINES STATISTICS

The Bureau of the Census statistics on primary products of the Copper Ores, Lead and Zinc Ores, and Gold and Silver Ores Industries are comparable, in part, with statistics on these products published by the Bureau of Mines. The differences which occur result principally from differences in data collected, coverage, and objectives sought. The most nearly comparable statistics from the two bureaus are shown in the table below. Major reasons for the differences in product statistics are summarized below:

- (1) Census statistics on crude ores for these industries represent all ores mined by establishments classified in the Copper Ores, Lead and Zinc Ores, Lode Gold, and Silver Ores Industries, separate totals being available for each of the four industries. Figures do not include materials bearing such metals produced in

other industries, nor do they differentiate between various types of ores which may be produced at the same establishment, such as lead ores which might be produced as a secondary product at an establishment classified in the Silver Ores Industry. Bureau of Mines figures for tonnage of crude ores represent ores of specified types (usually determined by assay content of the ores) irrespective of where these ores were produced. Nevertheless, as indicated in the table below, the Census Bureau figures based on a classification of all ores mined at each establishment are roughly comparable to the figures for groups of specified ores as tabulated by the Bureau of Mines.

(2) Census figures for metals contained in all ores, concentrates, and bullion for 1963 represent gross metal content as reported by the respondent. Figures published by the Bureau of Mines represent recoverable metal content. This is the principal reason for the differences between the figures from the two bureaus shown below for metal content of copper, lead, zinc, gold, and silver bearing materials.

(3) Census value figures represent reported values of ores, concentrates, and bullion f.o.b. mine or mill. Bureau of Mines value figures are estimated on the basis of recovered metals prices, thus measuring the value of these metals as they come from the smelter or refinery rather than at the mine and mill level.